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HONGKONG, MONDAY, MARCH 30TH. 1903

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10.00 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
12.00 p.m. to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
4.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
5.00 p.m. to 6.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
6.00 p.m. to 7.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
7.00 p.m. to 8.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
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8.45 p.m. to 9.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.00 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. ... Every 1 hour.

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8.00 a.m. to 8.30 a.m. ... Every 30 minutes.
8.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
12.00 Noon to 1.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. ... Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 4.00 p.m. ... Every 10 minutes.
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[a254]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 14, DES VUEX ROAD, U.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

HONGKONG, 30th March, 1903.

One of the most pressing questions of the day, not only at home, but in most of the British colonies, is that of the supply of labour; and this, touching as it does important considerations of finance as well as the higher instincts of race, may be said to divide the Empire into two hostile camps. The financier, anxious only for a safe investment for his capital, would fill the colonies with aliens of every description, the working man, careful only to maintain the standard of his daily wages, would exclude anyone likely to induce competition; and would even go the length of shutting out his brother—not from questions of inferiority of blood, but simply that he himself may be able to enjoy a life of inglorious leisure, doing for himself the least amount of labour; and for his country rearing up a new generation bound to prove a burden to themselves, and a proletariat of drones to his adopted land. It is superfluous to say, neither of these two classes has in the slightest degree our sympathies; and we are not going to argue in favour of either. Still, notwithstanding that both classes have by their extreme pretensions succeeded in putting themselves out of court, the topic at issue is an important one in the interests of the Empire; so important, in fact, that its solution must be decided once for all. History is here repeating itself; and the teaching of all history, and of all ages, is that the nation which from motives of cloth or gain hands over to aliens the conduct of its industrial affairs is entering on a most dangerous course, and one which, if not checked, must eventually result in national disaster, if not extinction. One of the main causes, if not the principal one, of the fall of the Roman Empire was the neglect of home labour and the introduction of aliens to till the soil; the natural result being that

vast areas of the richest land in Italy fell out of cultivation, and became wildernesses wherein no man could dwell. Once upon a time the fertile Campagna of Rome supported a numerous and sturdy population, whose prowess led Rome to the conquest of the world. To-day the Campagna is a fever-stricken waste inhabited by a few listless shepherds worn out by misery and disease. The degenerate sons of the Empire, enervated by foreign conquest and holding themselves aloof from the aristocracy of labour, sought to make such terms with their employers that tillage became an impossible industry. Looking only at the immediate present, and holding his private gain of more concern than the future of the State, the land-owner peopled his estates with slave labour introduced from abroad. The result was seen in the decay of Roman virility; and the Roman citizen of Rome's later days had no higher ambition than was centred in his sempiternal cry of *panem et circenses*. We need scarcely speak of the Persian Empire founded by Cyrus and administered by Darius I, and how under his degenerate successors, when the manly vigour of the native Persians had yielded to the temptations of luxury and the introduction of foreign labour, it fell almost without a struggle before the arms of the Macedonians; for modern history and our own past experience in the story of the West Indies have a similar lesson to tell us. An identical cry to that we now hear proceeding from the mines of Johannesburg pressed on the Government of the day the necessity of labour to develop the resources of the islands: the native Carib, the planter of those days said, was lazy and "would not work." The fact was that the Carib was a free man; he had probably peculiar ideas on the subject of altering his former mode of life, but in this he was by no means solitary. The real trouble was, of course, that he had to be paid, and it would be vastly cheaper to import slave labour from Africa, when it would be only necessary to provide his food, and his labour could be compelled. How dearly we have paid for cheap labour, the subsequent history of the islands is a living proof. In like manner have the United States had to pay for the legacy we left them of cheap labour in the Southern States. It is true that in the end, and from what seemed merely sentimental ideas, we emancipated the slaves in the West Indies; and it seemed to many that we had committed a grave error; but the fact was that if we had not emancipated the slaves of our own free will, we should eventually have had to do it from mere financial motives, but unfortunately the evils of slavery did not end with the emancipation of the negro. The worst of slave labour is not that it degrades the slave, but that it destroys the moral sense of the master. And the curse of the slave still hangs about the West Indies, not only in the debasement of the negro, but in a more marked degree in the deterioration of the white man. This detrimental effect clings unfortunately to every system of contract labour; and it is an instinctive dread of this that has led the legislature of the United States to run into the opposite extreme in forbidding the introduction of workmen engaged under the most ordinary agreements, perfectly understood by parties and entered into for the mutual benefit of both and to fill a special and merely temporary want.

But there is another and more statesman-like objection to the system of imported labour. All States that have risen to greatness have done so by some special aptitude of the people at large, an aptitude that it should be the aim of every statesman to preserve with the most jealous care. The English race has more especially won its way in the world by the vigour of its mental qualities; it has refused to amalgamate with other races on a lower scale of civilisation, and on the whole has succeeded in preserving its blood free from the taint of intermixture with lower and worn-out nations. The effect of the deterioration sure to be brought about by promiscuous alliances is well exhibited in the Spanish and Portuguese colonies. Three centuries ago both Spaniards and Portuguese occupied a higher station as colonising nations than England; but their statesmen committed the fatal mistake of encouraging alliances with the natives amongst whom they were living. The natural effect was not long in making itself felt, and we have only to look at the present position of what remains of the two colonising powers of the sixteenth century to form a judgment of the necessary result of fostering alliances with natives of a lower station in the ladder of civilisation. This is the real objection to the encouragement of so-called cheap labour; and looking at the matter in this light we can see the instinctive objection felt by our real colonies to any general introduction of native labour. Looking at the matter superficially, and merely with regard to the monetary and monetary aspect of the matter, these prejudices may seem frivolous, and even harmful. When, however, we look at the affair from a wider national standpoint we see that the instinct is a true one, and fraught with advantage to the nation at large.

H.M.S. *Pique* left for home on Saturday, having finished her term on this station.

The name of Mr. Duncan Clark has been added to the list of non-official Justices of the Peace.

Two cases of plague were returned during the twenty-four hours ended noon on Saturday, bringing the total for the year to 124.

To-day the annual Tawn-Tennis Tournament of the H.K.C.C. will begin and will continue until the ground is closed for the summer, about the middle of May.

A revised Customs Tariff comes into force on Wednesday in Japan in respect of those articles of import the rates on which are not fixed by the commercial treaties concluded by Japan with the Powers.

Mr. Harold Clarke has been authorised by His Excellency the Governor to be a surveyor of boilers of unlicensed steam ships under 60 tons burden, during the absence from the Colony of Mr. H. F. Carmichael.

The *s.s. Glenogle* (Captain Worsley) has been chartered by Messrs. Seang Tak and Co., 49, China Street, Rangoon, during the busy season, for the run from Rangoon, via Penang, Singapore and Hongkong, to Amoy and Swatow, and back again.

The annual report of the China Association says with reference to the new Treaty that Germany and the United States are understood to consider 10 per cent. duty and surtax (instead of 12½ per cent.) as sufficient, and agree on other points.

Mr. J. Looock, the head watchman at the Quarry Bay shipbuilding yard, has been busy for the past few days bringing thieving Chinese workmen to book. On Saturday he secured a conviction in another case where a native carpenter was sentenced to one month's hard labour for stealing a sawed hammer.

The following programme of music will be played by the band of the 10th Bombay Light Infantry on the New Parade Ground to-day from 4.30 to 6 p.m.:

March..... "Stand to Arms," J. A. Hamilton
Lancers..... "Army and Air," John Cook
Selection..... "The Rivalry Girl," Ivan Caryll
Selection..... "Dolores," Waldenfel
Selection..... "Dances of Northern Europe," Kubner
Divertissement..... "Doux Yeux," Henry Nevez
"God Save the King."

Lord Roberts, says a New York telegram, has announced his intention of visiting America in the near future and has already applied for the necessary leave. This is the result of the visit of General Young and Corbin to Europe, at which time Lord Roberts was pressed to receive a return of the courtesies extended them in England. While in America he will be the guest of the Army and will inspect all the principal posts.

In an obituary notice of the late Lieutenant Hugh Keith Arbuthnot, B.N., of the *Tamar*, the *Times* says:—Lieutenant Arbuthnot was the youngest son of the late Rev. Robert Keith Arbuthnot, vicar of St. James's, Batcliff, London, by his marriage with Mary Agnes, eldest daughter of Canon E. T. Vaughan, of St. Albans, late rector of Harpenden, and was born in July, 1874. He joined the Navy as a cadet in 1888, became midshipman in 1890, sub-lieutenant in 1894, and lieutenant (qualifying for torpedo duties) in 1896.

The annual report of the China Association states:—"Much good work has been accomplished by the Hongkong Branch of the Association, which has rendered valuable support to the able endeavours of Consul-General Scott, of Canton, to enforce regard for treaty stipulations on the part of the Chinese officials. The Canton Viceroy now acknowledges that foreign goods are exempt from *lekin* within the Port area, and the extra tax which the Kwangtung officials attempted to levy on foreign opium is abolished. Permission for foreign steamers to embark or land passengers at certain points on the West River has been obtained."

A despatch has been received at the Foreign Office from H.M. Consul at Trieste, reporting that, according to a notification by the Austrian-Lloyd's directorate, the steamer *Maria Valeria*, which was to sail for Shanghai at the end of last month, is the first steamer to undertake direct transport of goods for Shanghai without transhipment. Hitherto goods were only carried direct to Bombay, from whence they were transhipped and sent on the branch line between Bombay and Shanghai. According to the new itinerary of the Austrian-Lloyd to the Far East, which came into force on 1st January, the subsidiary line has been suppressed, and a new direct connection between Trieste and Shanghai has been introduced. — *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*.

When the Country Club gambling scandal was brought to the notice of the Governor, says a Manila contemporary, he at once issued an order to the heads of the various departments to dismiss from the government service all employees connected with the affair. The order of the Governor was executed in all but one of the departments, where no action was taken and the order was pigeon-holed for the time being. The fact that this certain department chief failed to comply with instructions finally came to the official notice of Governor Taft. Another order was at once sent to the said chief, telling him to show cause why he has yet in his department one of the celebrated Doe family, performing his former duties and drawing his usual pay. It is a foregone conclusion that not one of those who unwillingly took part in the Pagan gambling scandal will be allowed to remain in the service of the government.

It is stated that the *Wiscasset* will come out to the U.S. Asiatic station shortly.

Miss Alice Roosevelt, a New York despatch says, will leave in a few days on a visit to Porto Rico, where great preparations are being made to receive her.

A cable to a Manila contemporary reports that the wheat crop in Victoria (Australia) is a complete failure. High figures are now ruling on the American market.

The United States War Department has prepared an extensive plan for general manoeuvres of the Army in the Philippines, to take place probably before the wet weather sets in.

Hawaii, says a Manila contemporary, has outlasted Manila in the absconding business. Three cases have been reported from those happy Islands in almost as many months.

Mexico, says a cable dated the 20th inst., is thoroughly infected with the plague and the condition grows worse rather than better. A rigid quarantine is still maintained along the United States border. As yet there have been no cases in the border states, but precautions are not relaxed.

Commenting on the China debate in Parliament, the *L. & C. Express* says:—It will be gathered that little information is to be gained from either the interrogatories addressed or the reply of the Government. It will have served as a marking-time performance and an indication to the Government that it has by no means concluded with the China question, but on the contrary that it demands constant study and constant watchfulness. If British interests are to be adequately maintained, it would seem that the state of affairs in China cannot be, even when quiescent, more than provisional and temporary. But most people will agree that it is necessary to be ready with more than "strong observations," which break no bones, and as the result of which in the past we have had to deplore a loss of position.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Mr. E. Ormiston, acting manager of the local branch of the above bank, informs us that he has received a telegram from the London office stating that the directors will recommend at the forthcoming yearly meeting of shareholders, a dividend of 5 per cent. on "A" shares, 4 per cent. on "B" shares, that £10,000 be placed to reserve which will then stand at £63,000—and that £16,200 be carried forward to next account.

QUEEN'S COLLEGE "MACHELL" MEMORIAL FUND.

At a meeting of subscribers to the above fund held on Friday, Mr. Balphs presiding, the following were elected trustees:—Dr. G. H. Bateson Wright, D.D., the Hon. Dr. Ho, Kai, C.M.G., and Mr. O. d'Arcy, representing the Old Boys. The object of the fund is to provide an annual prize, open to the First Class, for the highest marks in history and geography combined. Mr. Macchell, it will be remembered, was for some years a Master at Queen's College, and took a great interest, not only in his pupils, but in the V.R.C., of which he was Hon. Sec. and in the Hongkong Volunteer Corps, in which he held a commission. He was also for many years an enthusiastic footballer. Any "Old Boys," or friends of the late Mr. Macchell who wish to subscribe are invited to send their contributions to Mr. O. d'Arcy (Hon. Treasurer) or to Mr. Balphs, at Queen's College.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER CORPS.

ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The annual inspection of the Volunteer Corps by H.E. Major-General Sir J. W. Gascoigne, K.C.M.G. (Commanding the Troops), took place on Saturday afternoon on the new Parade Ground opposite Murray Barracks. There was a good turn-out of the Volunteers, and when they had been inspected in the ranks and had twice marched past the saluting point, to a quickstep by one of the native regiments, Major-General Gascoigne, who was accompanied by Major Hamilton and Major Trevelyan, A.D.C., made a few remarks complimenting the Corps on its appearance. That would be his last inspection, he said, and in view of the fact he had made a special point of being present. One thing that had been brought to his notice was the reduced strength of the Corps. That, he supposed, was due to its having been changed from a regiment of various units into a regiment of Garrison Artillery. The change, perhaps, was unwelcome to those who had been drilling as infantrymen, but he trusted they would recognise that the reorganisation of the Corps had been for the best, and that in the course of time he would hear that it had regained its former strength. The parade afterwards marched back to the Volunteer Headquarters, where it was dismissed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The T.K.K. steamer *Amelia Mary*, with mails, 20, left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, 20, on the 27th inst.

The P.M. steamer *Korea*, with mails, 20, which left hence on the 27th February, for San Francisco, via Shanghai, 20, arrived at her destination on the 28th inst.

The T.K.K. steamer *Boetta Mary* left Manila on the afternoon of the 28th inst., and is expected here to-day, at 3 p.m.

The N.P. steamer *Victoria* left Yokohama for Victoria and Tientsin on the 27th inst.

The Boston-Toronto Co.'s steamer *Pleades* left Victoria for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 28th inst.

TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S SERVICE.

THE SUICIDE OF GENERAL SIR HECTOR MACDONALD.

LONDON, 28th March.

General Sir Hector Macdonald had been alone in Paris since the 20th inst. He was noticed on the morning of his suicide sitting on a lounge intently studying the Paris edition of *The New York Herald* which contained the announcement of the forthcoming court-martial in Ceylon. He remained on the lounge in deep thought until between twelve and one o'clock when he went straight to his room and must have shot himself immediately. One shot from a Colt's revolver was fired in the right temple causing immediate death. The body was discovered by the chambermaid at one o'clock.

LATER.

The late General Sir Hector Macdonald will be buried in Paris. The funeral will be of the most simple description. The late General's relatives were at first desirous that the burial should take place in Aberdeenshire but the War Office wished it to be in Paris and offered to pay all expenses. The War Office, however, was willing to defer in any case to the wishes of the relatives and instructed Mr. Stuart Wortley, the attaché in Paris, to make arrangements with the relatives. It was finally decided that the burial should take place in Paris. Many members of the British Colony left wreaths.

LONDON, 27th March.

The funeral of the late General Sir Hector Macdonald will take place in Paris to-morrow. It will be of a private character with no military honours.

LATER.

After everything had been settled that the funeral of the late General Sir Hector Macdonald should take place in Paris, the widow and son of the deceased arrived at the War Office to-day and insisted on an interment in Scotland. The authorities having no power to oppose this, it is probable that the funeral will now be in Scotland, and in view of the strong national sympathy with the late General and the ignorance of the nature of the charges against him, it is very likely that the ceremony will assume the character of a public demonstration.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

LONDON, 29th March.

Betting 3 to 1 on Cambridge.

PRESS COMMENTS ON THE IRISH LAND BILL.

LONDON, 27th March.

The Press accords the Irish Land Bill a sympathetic and encouraging reception, but generally reserves judgment in view of the complicated details.

NEW RIFLE FOR THE BRITISH ARMY.

LONDON, 27th March.

In the debate on the Army estimates Lord Stanley said that the new rifle has been tested in every way; a thousand had been placed in the hands of the troops, the reports were uniformly favourable and the rifle was a great improvement on the old one.

MOROCCO.

LONDON, 27th March.

Morocco continues seriously disturbed and the Sultan is making no headway.

BYE-ELECTION.

LONDON, 27th March.

At the Bye-election at Chertsey, Mr. Fyler, the Conservative Candidate was returned by 5,700 votes against Mr. Longman's (Liberal) 4,520.

[The Conservative majority at the General election was 2,257; it has now been reduced to 1,171.—*Ed. D.P.*]

ACCIDENT TO THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

LONDON, 27th March.

The Empress of Germany while riding with the Kaiser was thrown from her horse, slightly fracturing her forearm; her condition is good.

RESULT OF THE GRAND NATIONAL.

LONDON, 27th March.

Drummers..... 1
Deaf..... 2
Monarchs..... 3

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

A TRIPLE MURDER.

It was reported on Saturday by the police that a terrible tragedy on the high seas had come to their knowledge. On the previous night a licensed fishing junk, cast anchor at Shaukiwan and her crew related to Inspector Robertson at the Police Station there a story ghastly in its details and happily not such as we are in the habit of hearing in Hongkong. The junk went off to the fishing ground with eleven souls on board—the master, his wife and his concubine, his little child seven years of age, and seven of a crew.

When about 160 miles from Hongkong three of the crew, with apparently practical intentions, conspired together to seize the junk and the goods on her. First of all they contrived to get hold of all the firearms on board—the junk's revolver—and on Thursday last while it was dark they fell upon the sleeping master and murdered him. His body they threw overboard. Then they murdered in turn the master's concubine and his child, and their bodies were likewise pitched into the sea. The three murderers, next, set about the intimidation of the master's wife upon the sailing of the vessel. The men had perfected to comply with the murderers' demand, backed up as it was by loaded revolvers.

But the four were determined if possible to defeat the ruffians in their designs and at night they opportunely came. One of the three was at the tiller and the other two were forward. Upon the steersman the four men rushed, and after a fierce struggle they overcame him and threw him overboard to his fate. One of his companions rushed to his aid when he saw the struggle. But by the time he came up, his accomplices had been given the gasp, and the four turned their attentions upon him to such purpose that he jumped over the side of the vessel into the water and was seen no more.

Meantime the third murderer dived into the hold carrying with him a loaded revolver. Thinking to secure him there the others hastened down the ladders and made sail for Hongkong. But some time afterwards they discovered that the imprisoned murderer had cut a hole in the side of the junk and slipped off into the sea, taking with him \$200 which he had extracted from a box down below. As the vessel was a good distance from land, there can be little doubt that he was drowned.

Such was the remarkable story told by the survivors on their arrival in the Colony. They were all taken into custody while enquiries are being made by the police.

GOLD MINES IN MONGOLIA.

The *N.C. Daily News* translates the following from a northern newspaper:—The region occupied by the Mongol tribes under the Prince of Aitain is filled with gold deposits which though mined in crude, ancient fashion by the Mongols, yet manage to yield a respectable return to the Prince. Of late, however, attracted by reports that have come down to Peking of the richness of the country named above, a number of Russians and Germans have been examining the region and finding that report had not exaggerated in the least, have persistently applied to the Peking Government for permission to work the gold deposits by modern foreign methods. Hearing of this the Mongol Prince of Aitain has sent strong remonstrances to the Peking Government against granting such permission to the foreigners concerned and declaring that he himself has already begun to start mining operations there with the ultimate intention of using modern machinery.

LORD LANSDOWNE AND THE CHINA TREATY.

At a recent meeting of the Walsall Chamber of Commerce, the Secretary read a letter from the Foreign Office with regard to enquiries as to the commercial treaty recently concluded with China. The Marquis of Lansdowne pointed out that provision was made for the modification of the treaty within a year from September 5th last, the date on which it was signed. As to the amount of duties provided for, compared with those now levied, the present tariff was framed on a basis 5 per cent. *ad valorem*, though the specific duties actually represented less than 5 per cent. Foreign goods were entering into the interior of China were liable, at present, to pay, in addition, transit charges unless the latter were commuted by an additional payment of half the amount of the original duty. In any case, the Chinese authorities often levied further taxation at the place of destination, and foreign goods were liable to undue delay at the barriers unless "squeeze" were paid to the officials. Under the new treaty, foreign goods would pay, in addition to the present import duty, an additional surtax amounting to one and a half times the amount of the present duty. The combined import duty and surtax would free foreign goods from every description of internal taxation, and as all the barriers would be abolished, the delay in transit which now occurred would be avoided. The Government certainly expected that these provisions would be carried out by the Chinese authorities as soon as the treaty came into force, and measures would be taken to see that they were not evaded. It would be evidently useless for the Government to negotiate any treaty with China were it to be assumed, as a matter of course, that the Chinese Government would not observe its stipulations, and that His Majesty's Government were unable to hold them to their obligations.

N ADVERTISEMENTS WE

BEKANNTMACHUNG.

JN das hiesige Handelsregister ist ein-
getragen:
Der persönlich haftende Gesellschafter Thilo
Vogelgesang tritt mit dem heutigen Tage aus
der KOMMANDITGESELLSCHAFT
VOGELGESANG & CO. in Canton aus
Die Firma schließt heute an WILHELM
LAVY & CO.
Canton, den 25. März 1903.
889) KAISERLICHES KONSULATSGERICHT.
TO LET.

OFFICE, Airy and Commodious, No. 3,
QUEEN'S BUILDING, 3rd FLOOR.
Apply—
Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [987]
FOR SALE.

A COPY of "HANDBOOK OF THE
CANON VERNACULAR OF
THE CHINESE LANGUAGE" by the late
Dr DENNIS, in good condition. Price \$6
Cash.

Apply—
Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [988]
THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN CO., LD.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colony, Mr. B. J. MACGOWAN will
act as SECRETARY of the above Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1903. [991]
THE "STAR" FERRY COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE.

DURING my temporary absence from the
Colony, Mr. B. J. MACGOWAN will
act as SECRETARY of the above Company.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
EDWARD OSBORNE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1903. [992]
HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

**THE SEVENTEENTH YEARLY
GENERAL MEETING** of the MEM-
BERS of the HONGKONG CLUB, will be
held in the CLUB HOUSE, on TUESDAY
the 7th APRIL, 1903, at 5 P.M.

By Order,
C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [990]
WANTED.

GENTLEMAN (Single) requires FUR-
NISHED BEDROOM in Peak District or
Kowloon. Peak preferred. Or would join
a Mess.

Apply to—
H. M.,
Care of Daily Press Office.
Hongkong, 30th March, 1903. [995]
DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW.
THE Company's Steamship

"HAITAN,"
Captain Bo-chi will be despatched for the
above ports TO-MORROW, the 31st instant,
at 11 A.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 24th March, 1903. [986]
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI.
(Taking Cargo at through rates to TIENTSIN,
CHINKIANG and HANKOW.)
THE Steamship

"LYERMOON,"
Captain Th. Lehmann, will be despatched for
the above port TO-MORROW, the 31st inst.,
at 4 P.M.

This Steamer has superior accommodation for
First and Second Class Passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1903. [985]
OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
LIMITED.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"MENELAUS"
are hereby notified that the Cargo is being
discharged into Craft, and/or loaded at the
Godowas of the Hongkong and Kowloon
Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., in both cases
it will lie at "consignees" risk. The Cargo
will be ready for delivery from Craft or
Godown on and after the 29th instant.

Optional Cargo will be landed, unless notice
has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
Goods undelivered after the 5th instant
will be subject to rent. All damaged Goods
must be left in the Godowas, where they will be
examined at 11 A.M. on the 4th prox.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1903. [10]
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

INFORMATION has been received from
the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that
GUN PRACTICE will be carried out from
6 P.M. on Q.E. gun at Stonecutters Island, West
Battery, TO-DAY (MONDAY) and TO-
MORROW (TUESDAY), the 30th and 31st
instant, at targets in a Westerly direction.
Practice will commence at about 9 a.m.

By Command,
F. H. MAY,
Colonial Secretary.

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 24th March, 1903. [960]

TO BE PUBLISHED SHORTLY.
A NEW STREET INDEX,

BY
ARTHUR CHAPMAN,
Government Assessor.

Intending Subscribers are requested to send,
as early as possible, Orders for as many copies
as they may require, to
THE GOVERNMENT ASSESSOR,
The Treasury.

Hongkong, 19th February, 1903. [575]

PUBLIC COMPANIES

CAMPBELL, MOORE & COMPANY,
LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

**THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY
ANNUAL MEETING** of SHARE-
HOLDERS in the above Company will be held
at the above COMPANY'S OFFICE,
No. 29, Queen's Road Central, at 4 P.M. TO-
MORROW (TUESDAY), the 31st MARCH,
1903, for the purpose of receiving the Report
of the Directors with a Statement of Accounts
to the 31st December, 1902.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company
will be CLOSED from the 20th to the 31st
MARCH, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
M. A. SOUZA,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [983]

**THE CHINA BORNEO COMPANY,
LIMITED (IN LIQUIDATION).**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN in
pursuance of Section 130 of the
Companies Ordinance 1865 that a GENERAL
MEETING of the Members of the above
named Company will be held at No. 4,
QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Victoria, in the
Colony of Hongkong, on THURSDAY, the
10th day of APRIL, 1903, at 12 o'clock Noon,
for the purpose of having an account laid before
them, showing the manner in which the winding-
up has been conducted and the property of the
Company disposed of, and of hearing any
explanation that may be given by the Liquidator,
and also of determining by Extraordinary
Resolution how the balance of the 25,000 fully-
paid-up shares of the new Company to be
allotted to the shareholders of this Company,
being the fractional shares of such 25,000
shares, shall be dealt with and the manner in
which the books, accounts and documents of the
Company and of the Liquidators thereof shall
be disposed of.

Dated the 6th day of March, 1903.
A. G. WOOD,
C. S. SHARP,
J. WHEELEY,
Liquidators.

Witness to the signatures of Alexander
George Wood, Charles Stewart Sharp, and
John Thomas Martin Wheeley,
JOHN HAYS,
Solicitor, Hongkong.

755)

AUCTIONS

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions
to Sell by Public Auction
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-DAY (MONDAY),
the 30th MARCH, 1903, at 11 A.M., at their
SALES ROOMS, No. 3, Des Vaux Road,
Corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD
FURNITURE,
Comprising—
A quantity of FELT, STRAW and SUN
HATS, SHIRTS, CLOTHING, SOCKS,
TIES, BELTS, LEGGINGS, BOOTS,
LOCKS and HINGES, BRONZES, ORNA-
MENTS, a COMPLETE SUITE of MAN-
DARIN CLOTHES;
and
One COMBINATION SAFE, Two BIG V-
CLES, Two CAMERAS, One KODAK
and PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS.

Terms—As usual.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1903. [981]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and **CONDITIONS** of
the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be
held THIS DAY (MONDAY), the 30th day
of MARCH, 1903, at 3 P.M., at the Office
of the Public Works Department, by Order
of His Excellency the Governor, of One Lot
of Crown Land on the South side and near the
sewer of the Kowloon Range of Hills, New
Kowloon, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a
term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

No. of Lot.	Locality.	Boundaries and Measurements.	Contents in Square Feet.	Annual Rent.	Upset Price.
1	South side, near Creek of Kowloon Range of Hills, New Kowloon	St. 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100	1,123	6.40	14

**EASTERN EXTENSION AND
GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH
COMPANIES.**

**THE "VIA EASTERN" TELE-
GRAPHIC SOCIAL CODE.**

THE above-mentioned Code is available for
Telegram sent by the lines of either
Company, and may be consulted, or purchased,
at the Companies' Office.

J. M. BECK,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1903. [985]

WINCHESTER CARABINES.

12 SHOT REPEATING. CALIBRE 44.
Excellent arm for Travellers in the interior
of China as well as Officers of Coast Steamers.

ALSO CARTRIDGES IN STOCK.

LUTGENS, EINSTMAN & CO.,
14, DES VAUX ROAD. [274]

NOTICE.

FROM the 1st April next and until further
notice the Price of BREAD will be
TEN CENTS PER POUND.

D. ROWHORE & SON,
Hongkong Bakery.

Hongkong, 16th March, 1903. [983]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

CHINA COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

同公限有船輪華中

THE OFFICES of the above Company have
been OPENED at No. 35, QUEEN'S
ROAD CENTRAL, 2nd FLOOR.
Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [984]

**THE CHINA TRADERS' INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

CONSEQUENT upon the retirement of
Mr. W. H. RAY, owing to ill-health,
Mr. JAMES WHITALL has, from this
date, been appointed SECRETARY of the
above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
E. W. MATTIAND,
Acting Secretary.

Hongkong, 17th March, 1903. [983]



ZETLAND LODGE, No. 325, E.C.

A REGULAR MEETING of ZETLAND
LODGE will be held at the FREE-
MASONS' HALL, Zetland Street, on
WEDNESDAY, the 1st APRIL, at 8.30 for
9 P.M. precisely. Visiting Brethren are
cordially invited to attend.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1903. [971]

OIL PAINTING.

LESSONS given in OIL PAINTING by
an experienced Painter.
Apply to—
X. 100,
Care of Daily Press Office.

Hongkong, 25th March, 1903. [959]

**AN OPPORTUNITY FOR AMERICAN
AND EUROPEAN ENTERPRISE**

IN
PROGRESSIVE HONGKONG.

THE QUEEN'S HOTEL,
situate at Kowloon, within a few minutes' walk
of the principal landing stages of the
SECOND SEAPORT IN THE WORLD,
and on the Trunk Road of the Projected
HONGKONG-CANTON RAILWAY,
IS FOR LEASE ON
VERY EASY TERMS,
owing to Proprietor having to leave the Colony.

The Elite Establishment, patronised by the
residents of Hongkong and Kowloon, and
by the Shipping Community calling at this Far
Eastern entrepot of trade.

An exceptionally large and showy building,
capable of extension, with large piece of vacant
land adjoining.

Bounded by main roads leading to the Docks
and Warehouses.

The Establishment has been conducted as a
First-Class Hotel and is a profitable investment.
Is capable of still larger returns if management
is taken over by person devoting exclusive
attention to the business.

Inspection of Books allowed to any one
making bona fide Offers for Lease, &c.
For Full Particulars, apply to—
H. RUTTONJEE,
D'Aguilar Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 26th February, 1903. [651]

**ASK FOR
CORONATION CUP.**

A most delightful beverage just produced by a
well-known firm in Manchester.

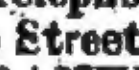
VI-KOLA.

A draught of this stimulating refresher brings
on quickly a sense of vitality and buoyancy
that makes life worth living.

STONE GINGER BEER.

A celebrated beverage filled in Patent Codd-
bottle to avoid structural contamination
of any kind, which the earthen bottles
could not prevent, being decorated in their
interior surface with a network of dirt,
&c., through "scurrying" of common
workmen, especially Chinese.

Apply to—
**THE ROYAL AERATED WATER
MANUFACTURING OFFICE,**
Telephone 367,
Depot—Ice House Street; Telephone 374,
11—2) F. P. DANENBERG, Manager



**MITSU BISHI DOCKYARD
AND ENGINE WORKS,
NAGASAKI.**

CODE WORD: "DOCK" NAGASAKI.
A.I. A.B.C., Scott's and Engineering Code
Used.

DOCK No. 1 (at TATEGAMI).
Extreme Length ... 523 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top ... 69 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 261 "

DOCK No. 2 (at MUKAJIMA).
Extreme Length ... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks ... 350 "
Width of Entrance on Top ... 69 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom ... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide ... 22 "
PATENT SLIP (at KOSUGE).
Can take vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with the
latest improvements and can
execute any kind of work in SHIPBUILD-
ING and MARINE ENGINEERING as well
as in REPAIRING OF SHIPS.

The COMPANY has a SALVAGE
STEAMER, 712 TONS GROSS, FITTED
WITH POWERFUL SALVAGE PLANT
READY at SHORT NOTICE. 1534

CHEONG SHING.
GENERAL EXPORTERS.

DEALERS IN
JEWELLERY, DIAMONDS, PEARLS,
PRECIOUS STONES, SILKS, IVORY
WARES, EMBROIDERIES AND
CHINESE CURIOS.

Wholesale and Retail. Prices very moderate.
No. 39, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL
(Opposite Messrs. G. J. GUYER & Co.).
Hongkong, 16th February, 1903. [539]

INSURANCES

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th November, 1892. [25]

**NORTH BRITISH AND MERCHANT
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.**

TOTAL FUNDS at 31st DECEMBER, 1901,
£15,729,693.

I. AUTHORIZED CAPITAL ... £3,000,000 0 0
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... 2,750,000 0 0
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 687,500 0 0
II. FIRE FUNDS ... 2,985,548 5 2

The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1902. [179]

**SALAMANDER FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

HCTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 2nd April, 1900

**AACHEN AND MUNICH FIRE IN-
SURANCE CO.
OF AIX-LE-CHAPPEL.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

REUTER, BRÜCKELMANN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 21st April 1897 [118]

NORTHERN ASSURANCE CO.

ESTABLISHED 1836.

THE Undersigned Agents of above Company
are prepared to accept First-class Foreign
and Chinese RISKS against FIRE at Current
Rates.

TURNER & CO.
Hongkong, 14th January, 1903. [246]

PHENIX FIRE OFFICE

The Undersigned are now prepared to
GRANT POLICIES of INSURANCE
against FIRE at Current Rates.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
Agents for the Phoenix Fire Office.
Hongkong, 17th August, 1887. [28]

**GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED,
OF DRESDEN.**

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT FOREIGN and
CHINESE RISKS.

HOTZ, JACOB & CO.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1902. [3227]

**THE WESTERN ASSURANCE COM-
PANY OF TORONTO, CANADA.**

INCORPORATED 1851.
Cash Security ... £252,719
Total Losses Paid ... £26,769,240

THE Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

WM. MEYERINK & CO.
Hongkong, 22nd July, 1902. [142]

SUN INSURANCE OFFICE, LONDON

FOUNDED 1710.
The Undersigned, having been appointed
AGENTS for the above Company, are pre-
pared to ACCEPT RISKS against FIRE at
Current Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1892. [26]

**NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSUR-
ANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG**

The Undersigned AGENTS of the above
Company are prepared to ACCEPT First
Class Foreign and Chinese Risks at Current
Rates.

SIEMSEN & CO.
Hongkong, 29th May 1895 [27]

CARTRIDGES.

**IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THERE-
FORE ALWAYS FRESH.**

**ELBY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE
and KYNOCK'S SPORTING
CARTRIDGES** 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE,
and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in
all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. AIR GUNS and
AMMUNITION in Variety.

WM. SCHMIDT & CO.
Hongkong, 28th November, 1902. [1125]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD DRAWING of SIXTY-
FIVE DEBENTURES of \$100 each,
in the Hongkong Club, numbered as under—
4 527 861 1273 1558
29 541 892 1280 1567
103 551 902 1300 1579
147 553 904 1332 1571
154 574 924 1350 1637
168 627 934 1367 1663
293 672 996 1401 1729
296 682 1073 1405 1768
298 724 1081 1431 1857
413 782 1108 1482 1876
462 797 1133 1474 1859
523 815 1219 1517 1968
525 833 1271 1525 1931

have this day been Drawn for Redemption and
will be PAYABLE at the Hongkong and
SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION on the
31st day of MARCH, 1903, in exchange for
surrender of same.

C. H. GRACE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, 19th March, 1903. [912]

**THE AMERICAN SYSTEM
OF
DENTISTRY.**

DR. M. H. CHAUN,
27, DES VAUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1902. [796]

BANKS

CHINA DEBATE IN PARLIAMENT.

LORD CRANBORNE'S DEFENCE.

In the House of Commons on the 19th ult. Mr. J. WALTON (Yorkshire, Barnsley) moved the following resolution: "That the Government have not taken any steps to secure the interests of the British Empire in China." And he humbly requested that the Government should be taken for the safeguarding and promotion of the British Empire in both China and Persia. He said that the necessity for vigorous action in upholding the interests of the British Empire in China was clearly shown by the recent statistical report on the trade of China. As compared with 1899, the total foreign trade of China in the year 1901 showed an increase of about nine millions sterling, but British trade showed a diminution of 16 per cent. Then, as regards the tonnage of the carrying trade in connection with China, that carrying trade last year amounted to no less than 481 million tons; but, whereas in 1899 the British proportion of the carrying trade amounted to 55 per cent., in 1901 it had gone down to 53 per cent. This was still more serious when we had regard to the fact that whilst we in our carrying trade in the Far East were losing ground, Germany had between 1899 and 1901 had an increase of 16 per cent. and Japan an increase of 9 per cent. He thought these figures clearly showed that there existed a great necessity for taking vigorous measures for the upholding and promotion of our commercial interests in China. A new commercial treaty had recently been concluded between Great Britain and China, and on the whole he was bound to say that it was a reasonably executed treaty which would be a considerable step in advance as compared with the treaty under which we previously traded with China. Under the new treaty the duties on our imports into China would be 12½ per cent., as compared with 15 per cent. in the past, but which would be abolished. This was so far satisfactory, though he had doubts whether the abolition would prove to be altogether a reality. The Chinese Government were to retain the salt tax, the opium tax, and what was termed a consumption tax, and while they had the machinery for collecting these taxes, there was grave reason to fear that opium would be had from foreign commodities of various kinds. He doubted whether the tariff would be appointed to prevent illegal demands would be adequate for its purpose. Certainly there would be need of the greatest vigilance to prevent such evasions as there had been under the Tientsin treaty. The new treaty, good though it was in many respects, would not come into operation until the consent of all the Powers enjoying the benefit of the most favoured nation clause was obtained, and in any case not until January, 1904, and he asked the Under Secretary whether any of those Powers had given their consent and would fall into line with Great Britain. The danger was that other Powers would demand other commercial concessions as a condition of assent, a position difficult to avoid, although the treaty contained a provision against granting such concessions. The treaty bore evidence of much thought and careful negotiation, and the Foreign Office was to be congratulated upon securing such favourable terms. In 1898 it was announced that British ships would be allowed to carry British goods to riverside towns on the great inland waterways, and he was glad to see there was some redress for the non-fulfilment of this agreement, and that provision was made for the reopening of five new treaty ports. Various other regulations with regard to the navigation of Chinese waterways indicated that progress was being made in our Chinese trade, but some of the provisions in the new treaty were somewhat vague in terms. Examining the position of British investors and manufacturers in regard to railways in China, he complained that British investors did not receive from His Majesty's Government that support in their endeavours for the carrying through of enterprises which German, Russian, French, and Belgian investors received from their respective Governments. Foreign manufacturers and contractors were busily engaged in laying down railways in China; but though it had been said concessions to the extent of 2,500 miles of railway had been made to this country, not a single one of these concessions had been finally settled. This was a most unfortunate position for the greatest rolling stock and railway plant manufacturing country in the world to occupy. Some arrangements should be made under which all nations should enjoy equal railway rates over the whole of the railways in China, no matter by what nation they had been constructed, that was a matter for negotiation. Viscount CRANBORNE (Rochester).—It is in the Treaty of Tientsin.

Mr. Walton said that was the reason why it should have engaged the attention of His Majesty's Government in the present negotiations. There was a danger that it would fall to the ground, and he included in the new treaty which would stipulate the satisfaction of Tientsin. He urged the Government, in view of the fall in silver, to endeavour to secure some statement of the Chinese indemnity. Had the Government of Shanghai been completed? And could any information be given as to the important question of the possibility of arrest of Chinese in an international settlement on a warrant issued by the French and countersigned only by the senior Consul and without a *prima facie* case made out before a mixed court in the international settlement? Was there any foundation for the statement that Russia had insisted on the appointment of a Russian collector duty at the Chinese Customs-house at Newchwang, a treaty port in China, where Russia had no greater right than the British or any other Power? Complaining that His Majesty's Government had acted too much in Germany in Chinese affairs, he said that in his opinion we had not only foolishly acquiesced in

the German acquisition of Shantung and in Germany's assertion of priority of right there, but had at the same time admitted her to equal rights with ourselves in the Yangtze region, hitherto regarded as our special sphere. The Germans spoke of the treaty as the Yangtze agreement. But, notwithstanding this agreement, the Germans had behind our backs extended another undertaking on the Chinese which certainly was directed against British interests. He urged the necessity for a more complete patrol of gunboats on the West River. As to Manchuria, although the House was led to understand from the despatches laid before it that a complete evacuation was contemplated, it was a complete evacuation of that province. The question of importance to us as a nation was how far our treaty rights and privileges were going to be upheld in Manchuria and whether any steps had been taken by the Government to preserve them?

Mr. CALDWELL (Lancashire, Mid) seconded the amendment, and, reviewing the policy of His Majesty's Government from the time of the seizure of Port Arthur by Russia, complained that they sought to make party political capital out of events which were transacted abroad. In the future, whatever might happen in other parts of the world, we should do nothing to lower the prestige of Great Britain in India and China. If the Government would give instructions to the missionaries in China that they must restrict themselves solely to matters connected with religion, and not concern themselves with the relations of converts with the civil power, there would be less risk of collision in China. Russia was justified in putting an armed force in Manchuria in order to protect the railway. No step could usefully be taken to interfere with Russia's position in Manchuria. There should be speedier communication with China by sea. Germany ships were the fastest and the best equipped on the station.

Mr. GIBSON BOWEN (King's Lynn) said the history of China was a very discreditable one to this country, and much more creditable to the allies of this country, and especially to Germany. He should have thought that our experience in China would have taught us never again to have anything to do with Germany, but, apparently, that lesson had not been learnt.

Mr. KESWICK (Surrey, Epsom) said the statements which were constantly being made as to the decline of our trade with the East were not entirely correct. Statistics proved that the volume of our commerce with the Far East had not diminished; but what had happened was that we had not been able to maintain that percentage of the entire trade—the enormous increase of which was one of the features of recent times—which was ours before the foreign competition began. He did not believe that our people were less enterprising, less energetic, or less desirous of accumulating fortunes than our forefathers; nor did he think that there had been any falling off in the desire of the mercantile community to advance their own individual interests. (Hear, hear.) He regarded the recent commercial treaty between this country and China as most valuable in the interests of our trade. As to Weihaiwei, he should deeply deplore its abandonment, for he regarded it as a most important position. He did not mean that money should be spent upon it immediately, but it was well to possess it and to be able to make it an important naval or military station at any time, if necessary.

Viscount CRANBORNE said the House and the Government ought to be grateful to his hon. friend who had just set down, because, speaking from a position of knowledge and experience of trade in the Far East, he was able to inform the House both that the recent commercial treaty with China met with the approval of the commercial community and also that the position of our trade in China was not so gloomy as some would have them believe. Things were not so bad as the hon. member had stated. (Mr. J. WALTON.—I quoted your own statistics.) But naturally enough the hon. member carefully selected the statistics. (Laughter.) There was, however, the fact that during the troubles in China in the last few years the proportion of British trade to other trade had been diminished at all. Upon the whole, the bulk of trade had greatly increased. He did not mean to say that other countries had not also had their share in the improvement of trade. The hon. member for Lancashire said that while formerly the German trade at Shanghai had been 3 per cent., it was now 17 per cent. of the whole. But did the hon. member really expect that the trade of a great commercial country like Germany would permanently remain at the figure of 3 per cent.? Did the hon. member think it unreasonable, or anything of which this country ought to be greatly afraid, if with all the energy and skill which German commercial interests could put forward, they had only increased their trade during the last few years from 3 to 17 per cent.? Our trade at Shanghai was probably well over 50 per cent. As to the commercial treaty, the Government's reliance upon it depended on the treaty's own merits. Its most important clause was, of course, not effective until the other Powers accepted a similar provision. That was the clause which abolished the oppressive inland taxation of China. But what the Government relied on was that other commercial Powers would like our country to be continued of the support of the Government which China had been induced to accept, and that, being so convinced, other Powers would themselves accept a similar provision.

An hon. member.—Have any of the Powers accepted it?

Viscount CRANBORNE said that he thought that no other Power had as yet accepted the commercial treaty. As to the position at Newchwang, the Russian Government had not at present altogether removed their authority from Newchwang. But the period by which they engaged to evacuate that part of Manchuria was the middle of April, so that it would be premature to make any observations on their continued position there at present. But the Imperial Customs at Newchwang were under Sir Robert Hart, and the native Customs were collected by men under the same authority; and therefore there was no very great ground of complaint for the position which now existed at Newchwang. He had nothing to report about the railway siding at Tientsin. The question was referred to arbitration. As to Shanghai, he did not think we had any reason to be displeased with what had taken place in regard to the evacuation of Shanghai about the end of last year. We did not agree in that respect, it was perfectly true, with the German Government. Our belief in the open door was deeply founded, but it did not date from the moment when it was thought advisable to evacuate Shanghai. It dated from long before that; and the British

Government was as ready as all why the withdrawal of our troops from Shanghai should be made the occasion of any further declaration. Such a declaration had the appearance, as Lord Lansdowne had written, of being directed against one Power only, and that Power Great Britain. (Hear, hear.) The hon. member for Barnsley had said that the German Government had made certain arrangements with the Government of China, and that those arrangements remained in spite of the attitude adopted by the British Government. His Majesty's Government did not recognise those arrangements, and it would be seen from the Blue-book that the Chinese Government had themselves assured the British Government that they would allow nothing that had passed to prejudice the rights of Great Britain in the Yangtze Valley. So that if we differ from Germany, as Powers do differ from time to time, we have no reason to be in any way displeased with the results of these circumstances as they turned out in November of last year. As to the question of Commerce jurisdiction in Shanghai, he was glad to say that a *modus vivendi* had been agreed upon between the Powers. He hesitated to give it to the House at such an hour of the night, because it was rather a complicated arrangement, and it would be better to communicate the terms by way of answer to a question. But the general effect of it was this. In any criminal prosecution where the prosecutor and defendant were both Chinese the trial would take place in the concession where the crime was committed. Where the defendant was Chinese and the prosecutor was a foreigner, then the trial would take place in the concession, either international or foreign, to which the foreigner belonged. There was every reason to hope that, when the proper arrangements for carrying out the arrangement had been agreed upon, a way out of the difficulty would have been found. As to the indemnity, he had already told the House on more than one occasion that His Majesty's Government could not admit that the indemnity was anything but a gold debt. It was definitely arranged to be so in the protocol, and His Majesty's Government must insist that it should be recognised by the Chinese Government as a gold debt. But they sympathised with the difficulties which the great fall in silver had thrown upon the Chinese in some way or other, and they would be very glad to see some post-ponement of the payments which were due—could be given to China in order to assist her to meet her difficulties. But the one concession which His Majesty's Ministers would not make was to admit that the debt, which it was agreed should be a gold debt, might be considered a silver debt. There was only one other matter to which reference had been made—the position of Weihaiwei. As his hon. friend had pointed out, the Government had not abandoned Weihaiwei. It was true that for the moment they had been confined to treat it as a naval base, but he did not think the House should conclude that they would never treat it as a naval base. Circumstances altered, and they might find it in future not only convenient but advantageous to alter the decision which had provisionally been come to. But the real answer to the criticism of the hon. gentleman opposite and of his hon. friend behind him was that Weihaiwei was no longer so necessary to us as it formerly was. The reason was that, owing to the policy of His Majesty's Government, our position in China had been so enormously strengthened by the Japanese Agreement which made it quite possible, at any rate temporarily, to dispense with Weihaiwei as a naval base. In those circumstances he thought that the House would recognise that the terms that were levelled against the Government in respect to this matter were undeserved. (Hear, hear.) They had attempted in their Persian policy, to study the interests of the country with moderation and fairness; and they believed that on the whole they had deserved, and would receive, the support of the House. (Cheers.)

Mr. NOLAN (Wolverhampton, S.) said that a more unsatisfactory reply to great and wide-reaching questions of foreign affairs he had never heard than that which had fallen from the noble lord. (Opposition cheers.) The noble lord said that the policy of the Government had not been hasty. But had any one ever charged them with being hasty in their foreign policy, except perhaps where Germany was concerned? (Cheers.) He was extremely sorry to hear the extremely unsympathetic and, if he might say so, empty form of words with which the noble lord had dismissed the subject of the conditions of the indemnity in which he had laid down specified facts. Since the agreement was signed the gold price of the tea had fallen from 13 to 15 millions of taels extra payment of indemnity by the Chinese Government. Could anything possibly be unfair? As an Englishman he was ashamed that the only Government in the world which had recognised the injustice of such an arrangement was the Government of the United States. It must be remembered that the people who would really pay these millions of taels were not the Chinese Government but the population of China. That population had already 90 millions of taels extra to pay. To that sum must be added the "squeeze" of those who had to do with the collection of the money and who would be sure to lay the blame of their exactions on the foreigner. Given a bad spring and various other concomitant causes we should have an anti-foreign rising in China far worse than that which was recently suppressed. There was a more important matter than any he had mentioned. He referred to the treaty of Sir James Mackay. He desired to speak with all respect of Sir James Mackay, but he did not think that gentlemen knew very much about China. Speaking what was within his own knowledge, so far as it could be within the knowledge of anybody who was not on the spot at the time, he could say that the treaty was only signed by some of the Chinese officials because they knew it would never be ratified. It was a vested interest, as compared with which all the vested interests of a country like this were things that could be swept away by a breeze. To abolish *lekin* in China would be nothing less than a revolution. The Shanghai Chamber of Commerce had expressed an opinion adverse to the treaty by a majority of seven. A large number of Chambers of Commerce of the United States had urged the American Government not to assent to these new relations with China; the Japanese Government were entirely opposed to the treaty, and the noble lord would be glad if *lekin* were abolished; but it was not; and Sir J. Mackay's treaty had not been ratified by any Government. It was not going to be ratified in its present form, and this was known and regretted in China when the treaty was made. And what the noble lord spoke of as a living, vital, international agreement, which was going to benefit British trade! It was a painful rhapsody of the way in which foreign affairs were treated in the House. While acknowledging the noble lord's courtesy and diligence, it would be unfair to those whose interests they represented if they

did not say that the noble lord, in replying on this question, spoke without the information and knowledge which alone could make his statement valuable.

Sir E. GALT (Northumberland, Berwick) did not desire to go at any length into this subject; the discussion could only be carried on under considerable restrictions because the statement of the policy of the Government, while being extended in scope, was so restricted in details that it was impossible to examine it very closely. The question of our trade with China had been discussed several times, and one of the points presented by the hon. member for Barnsley with great force was the kaleidoscopic changes that took place in the manner in which arrangements in reference to China were regarded. He would not go into that question and had no wish to speak in a pessimistic tone of the prospects of our China trade. He agreed with the hon. member for Epsom that we should not regard with jealousy the progress of the trade of other countries as measured by percentages. We need not be alarmed at the prospect of the trade of other countries growing; it was not the percentages of trade we should look at; the question was whether the total amount of our trade was diminishing. If the trade of other countries was increasing it did not follow that it was in retreating at our expense. The most important recent event was the new commercial treaty; and he freely admitted that if that treaty secured entire immunity from *lekin* it would be the great practical advantage to trade which had been held up as the great object of the British Government. But were we going to secure this? The hon. member for Epsom spoke of the abolition as secured; but what the treaty did was to propose to secure the abolition; and there was a vast difference between the security on paper and the actual practice in China. (Hear, hear.) It seemed to him that the battle had only begun when immunity was secured on paper, and the question was whether the ingenuity of the Chinese and the incentive to every Chinese official would succed in cheating the treaty and getting round its provisions. Some years ago, when great anxiety was expressed in the House, and Lord Curzon was Under-Secretary, it was said that arrangements had been made by which British steamers would visit riverside towns in China. The House knew what happened; but the statement was a relief to the anxiety, and the House relaxed into satisfaction, and things went from bad to worse. The House was told about that time that we had secured our position more than ever in the Yangtze region. Our position in the Yangtze region was no better than it was before these assurances were given. On the contrary, competition was strong and the rivalry—apparently exceptional and designed rivalry—was becoming more and more keen. In some other regions such as Manchuria, the prospective British position had suffered. What was to be feared with regard to China was that we were continually securing paper advantages. They did no more than float on the stream of events. (Hear, hear.) The mention of Weihaiwei always raised a smile in the House now. The noble lord said the necessity for Weihaiwei had ceased to exist for the present. It used to be said Weihaiwei was the resort of diplomacy in despair. Now that diplomacy had ceased to be in despair it was no longer of importance. He had always thought that Weihaiwei was the best choice we could have made. If we were to have a second naval base it ought to have been Chusan. It had been said that the choice of Weihaiwei did not prejudice that other selection on another occasion. The right to select Chusan might remain in theory, but everybody knew that when they had selected their second naval base it meant practically that they could not have another naval base in the same region. The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

M. R. CHADWICK KEW
DENTAL SURGEON.
No. 38, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
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Hongkong, 14th March, 1903. [839]

S. I. ENTING.
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Hongkong, 21st March, 1903. [92]

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Hongkong, 14th February, 1903. [62]

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Hongkong, 13th June, 1902. 3333

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(DR. J. W. K. W.)
the ocean's friend, for cholera, cramps or chills. It acts like magic. Take no substitute.

POST OFFICE NOTICES.

The Kaitouchou, with the German Mail of the 3rd inst., left Singapore on Friday, the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.

MAILS WILL CLOSE.

FOR	PER	DATE
Canton	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 7.30 a.m.
Swatow	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 9.00 a.m.
Yokohama	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 11.00 a.m.
Cebu and Manila	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 1.15 p.m.
Manila	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 2.00 p.m.
Quang Chow Wan	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 5.00 p.m.
Nantao	Hongkong	Monday, 30th, 5.00 p.m.
Canton	Hongkong	Tuesday, 31st, 10.00 a.m.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hongkong	Tuesday, 31st, 11.00 a.m.
Manila	Hongkong	Tuesday, 31st, 2.00 p.m.
Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Manzanillo, Mexico, and San Francisco	Hongkong	Tuesday, 31st, 3.00 p.m.
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Hongkong	Tuesday, 31st, 3.00 p.m.
Shanghai	Hongkong	Tuesday, 31st, 3.00 p.m.

TO-DAY.

Sale, Household Furniture, Sales Rooms, Messrs. Hughes & Hough, 11 a.m.

TO-MORROW.

Ordinary Annual Meeting of Campbell, Moore & Co., Ltd., 4 p.m.

COMMERCIAL.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

ON LONDON.—	Telegraphic Transfer	177
Bank Bills, on demand	177 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	177 1/2	
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	177 1/2	
Credits, at 4 months' sight	177 1/2	
Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight	177 1/2	
ON PARIS.—	Bank Bills, on demand	302 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight	296 1/2	
ON GERMANY.—	On demand	163 1/2
ON NEW YORK.—	Bank Bills, on demand	39 1/2
Credits, 60 days' sight	40	
ON HONGKONG.—	Telegraphic Transfer	120 1/2
Bank, on demand	120 1/2	
ON CALCUTTA.—	Telegraphic Transfer	120 1/2
Bank, on demand	12 1/2	
ON SHANGHAI.—	Bank, at sight	73 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight	74 1/2	
ON YOKOHAMA.—	On demand	73 1/2
ON MANILA.—	On demand	1 p.c. pm.
ON SINGAPORE.—	On demand	Nominal.
ON BATAVIA.—	On demand	57 1/2
ON HAIKONG.—	On demand	2 p.c. pm.
ON SAIGON.—	On demand	2 p.c. pm.
ON BANGKOK.—	On demand	69 1/2
SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate	\$12.35	
GOULD LEAF, 100 lbs, per cwt	\$95	
8/2 SILVER, per oz.	2 1/2	

OPIUM.

Quotations are—	Allow 1/2 net, 1 catty, per picul
Malwa Old	\$1180 to \$1190
Malwa New	\$1170 to \$1180
Malwa Old	\$1170 to \$1180
Malwa New	\$1160 to \$1170
Ferlan fine quality	\$780 to \$790
Ferlan extra fine	to do
Patna New	\$1085 to \$1095
Patna Old	to do
Benares New	\$1065 to \$1075
Benares Old	to do

VESSELS EXPECTED.

THE GERMAN MAILS.
The Imperial German mail steamer *Prinz Heinrich* left Kobe via Nagasaki and Shanghai on the 22nd inst., p.m., and may be expected here to-morrow.
The Imperial German mail steamer *Kaitouchou* left Singapore on the 27th inst., at 10 a.m., and may be expected here to-morrow, p.m.
THE AMERICAN MAILS.
The P.M. steamer *Siberia* left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 11th inst.
The T.K.K. steamer *America* left San Francisco for this port, via Honolulu, &c., on the 27th inst.
THE CANADIAN MAIL.
The C.P.R. steamer *Empress of India* left Vancouver for Hongkong, via usual ports of call, on the 24th inst., a.m.
THE INDIAN MAIL.
The Indo-China steamer *Namans*, left Calcutta for this port, via the Straits, on the 25th inst., and may be expected here on the 11th prox.
THE MERCHANT STEAMERS.
The N.Y.K. steamer *Tosa Maru* (American Line) left Shanghai for this port on the 27th inst., and is expected here to-day.
The O.S.S. steamer *Kinkaid*, for Genoa and London, left Shanghai on the 27th inst., a.m., and is expected here to-day a.m.
The T.K.K. steamer *Rosetta Maru* left Manila on the 28th inst., p.m., and is expected here to-day, at 3 p.m.
The H.A.L. steamer *Serica*, from Hamburg, left Singapore for this port on the 25th inst., p.m., and may be expected here on the 1st prox.
The "Ship" Line steamer *Flintshire* left Singapore for this port at 11 a.m., on the 27th inst., and is expected here on the 3rd prox.
The M.M. steamer *Tonkin* left Singapore on the 18th inst., at 7 p.m., for this port via Saigon.
The "Barber" Line steamer *Sagami* left Singapore on the 19th inst., a.m., for this port via Manila.
The A.L. steamer *Nippon* left Moji for this port on the 25th inst.
The N.P. steamer *Olympia* arrived at Yokohama on the 18th inst.
The P. & A. steamer *Indravelli* left Portland (Or.) for this port via Yokohama, Kobe and Moji, on the 8th inst., and may be expected here on the 8th prox.
The N.P. steamer *Tacona* left Victoria (B.C.) for Kobe direct on the 8th inst.
The Boston Tea Boat Co.'s steamer *Pleides* left Victoria for Yokohama and the usual ports on the 28th inst.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per *Whisper*, from Shanghai, Mr. Curry.
Per *Holston*, from Swatow, Mrs. Cook, Messrs. Thornhill, H. H. McIntyre, J. Newbury, Rees and Blanche.
DEPARTED.
Per *Rubi*, for Manila, &c., Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Tomes, Mrs. Fressel, Mrs. Louis Lee, Mrs. W. G. Lawson, Mrs. A. Drummond, Mrs. Redfern, Mrs. Cecilia Remedios, Mrs. Isabe.

Silva, Mrs. Lucia Remedios and Mrs. Mary Johnston, Miss Margaret Kihok, Miss Rosa Daniel, Miss Hancock and Miss Pottigrew, Messrs. G. Redfern and E. Redfern, Messrs. E. K. Bourne, F. J. Bromfield, Aratoun V. Anpar, Adriano de Gorostiza, Joyn, Juan Querroed, J. J. Watson and H. W. Stedman.

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Hongkong, 23rd March, 1903.

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Hongkong, 27th March.

COMPANY	PAID UP	QUOTATIONS.
Hongkong & Shanghai	\$125	\$631, buyers 1/40n 252. 10s. Cd.

Natl. Bank of China

A. Shares	28	\$25, buyers
B. Shares	28	\$25, buyers
Foun. Shares	21	\$10, sellers
Bell's Asbestos Co. A.	21	\$12, buyers
Campbell, Moore & Co.	10	\$42, sales
China-Borneo Co. Ltd.	12	\$7.
China Light and	20	\$10.
Power Co. Ltd.	10	\$5.50, sellers
China Sugar	100	\$10.
Cigar Companies	150	\$352, sellers
A. Hambra, Ltd.	100	\$26, sales & sel.
Philippine Tobacco	100	\$26, sales & sel.
Trust Co. Ltd.	100	\$26, sales & sel.

Cotton Mills

Evro Mills	100	\$12, buyers
International	100	\$12, buyers
Laon Kang Mow	100	\$12, buyers
Soychee	100	\$12, buyers
Hongkong	100	\$12, buyers
Dairy Farm	100	\$12, buyers
Penwick & Co. Ltd.	100	\$12, buyers
Green Island Cement	100	\$12, buyers
L. & C. Bakery	100	\$12, buyers
Longkong & C. Ltd.	100	\$12, buyers
Hongkong Electric	100	\$12, buyers
H. H. L. Tinways	100	\$12, buyers
St. Steam Water	100	\$12, buyers
East Co. Ltd.	100	\$12, buyers
Hongkong Hotel	100	\$12, buyers
Hongkong Ice	100	\$12, buyers
H. & K. Ward & Co.	100	\$12, buyers
Hongkong Rope	100	\$12, buyers
D. & W. Duck	100	\$12, buyers

Canton

China Fire	100	\$12, buyers
China Tobacco	100	\$12, buyers
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Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
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Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers

Land and Building

Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers

Land and Building

Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers

Land and Building

Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers

Land and Building

Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$176, sellers
Hongkong Land Inv.	100	\$17